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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:33:52 ON 14 APR 2003)

     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,
     BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
     CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
     DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 13:34:03 ON
     14 APR 2003
                SEA TANKYRASE
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              35   FILE BIOSIS
               7   FILE BIOTECHABS
               7   FILE BIOTECHDS
              20   FILE BIOTECHNO
              14   FILE CANCERLIT
              56   FILE CAPLUS
               1   FILE CIN
               3   FILE DDFU
             112   FILE DGENE
               5   FILE DRUGU
               2   FILE EMBAL
              34   FILE EMBASE
              21   FILE ESBIOBASE
               3   FILE FEDRIP
              44   FILE GENBANK
               7   FILE IFIPAT
              13   FILE LIFESCI
              32   FILE MEDLINE
              10   FILE PASCAL
               2   FILE PROMT
              40   FILE SCISEARCH
              20   FILE TOXCENTER
              16   FILE USPATFULL
               1   FILE USPAT2
              12   FILE WPIDS
              12   FILE WPINDEX
L1              QUE TANKYRASE
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     FILE 'CAPLUS, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, ESBIOBASE, BIOTECHNO,
     TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 13:35:01 ON 14 APR 2003
L2            3 S L1 AND (TANKYRASE-H OR TAHO)
L3            2 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L4           19 S L1 AND (ISOFORM OR HOMOLOG)
L5           11 DUP REM L4 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> d l5 ibib ab 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:833007 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:348412
TITLE: Cloning, sequence, therapeutic and diagnostic use of a human **tankyrase** H and application to screening of drugs modulating the cell cycle
INVENTOR(S): Luo, Ying; Chan, Eva; Xu, Xiang; Huang, Betty; Ossovskaya, Valeria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002086170	A1	20021031	WO 2002-US13185	20020425

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-843159 A 20010425
AB The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides, nucleic acids and related mols. which have an effect on or are related to the cell cycle. The nucleotide sequences and the encoded amino acid sequences of human **tankyrase** H **isoforms** 1 and 2 are provided. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide mols. comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention. Further provided by the present invention are methods for identifying novel compns. which mediate cell cycle bioactivity, and the use of such compns. in diagnosis and treatment of disease.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521969 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:90000
TITLE: Protein-protein interactions in adipocyte cells and method for selecting modulators of these interactions
INVENTOR(S): Legrain, Pierre; Marullo, Stefano; Jockers, Ralf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hybrigenics, Fr.; Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 125 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2002053726 A2 20020711 WO 2001-EP15423 20011228
WO 2002053726 A3 20030313
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2003040089 A1 20030227 US 2002-38010 20020102
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-259377P P 20010102

AB The present invention relates to protein-protein interactions of adipocyte. More specifically, the present invention relates to complexes of polypeptides, or polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides, fragments of the polypeptides, antibodies to the complexes. Selected Interacting Domains (SID) which are identified due to the protein-protein interactions, methods for screening drugs for agents which modulate the interaction of proteins, and pharmaceutical compns. that are capable of modulating the protein-protein interactions are further disclosed.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:485037 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:182574
TITLE: RNA hairpins in noncoding regions of human brain and Caenorhabditis elegans mRNA are edited by adenosine deaminases that act on RNA
AUTHOR(S): Morse, Daniel P.; Aruscavage, P. Joseph; Bass, Brenda L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84132-3201, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2002), 99(12), 7906-7911
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Adenosine deaminases that act on RNA (ADARs) constitute a family of RNA-editing enzymes that convert adenosine to inosine within double-stranded regions of RNA. We previously developed a method to identify inosine-contg. RNAs and used it to identify five ADAR substrates in Caenorhabditis elegans. Here we use the same method to identify five addnl. C elegans substrates, including three mRNAs that encode proteins known to affect neuronal functions. All 10 of the C elegans substrates are edited in long stem-loop structures located in noncoding regions, and thus contrast with previously identified substrates of other organisms, in which ADARs target codons. To det. whether editing in noncoding regions was a conserved ADAR function, we applied our method to poly(A)+ RNA of human brain and identified 19 previously unknown ADAR substrates. The substrates were strikingly similar to those obsd. in C elegans, since editing was confined to 3' untranslated regions, introns, and a noncoding RNA. Also similar to what was found in C elegans, 15 of the 19 substrates were edited in repetitive elements. The identities of the newly identified ADAR substrates suggest that RNA editing may influence many biol. important processes, and that for many metazoa, A-to-I conversion in coding regions may be the exception rather than the rule.

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R) DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:547438 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 566TZ

TITLE: PARP and PARG as novel therapeutic targets
AUTHOR: Zhang J (Reprint); Li J H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Guilford Pharmaceut Inc, 6611 Tributary St, Baltimore, MD 21224 USA (Reprint); Guilford Pharmaceut Inc, Baltimore, MD 21224 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: DRUGS OF THE FUTURE, (APR 2002) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 371-383.
Publisher: PROUS SCIENCE, SA, PO BOX 540, PROVENZA 388, 08025 BARCELONA, SPAIN.
ISSN: 0377-8282.
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 123

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Poly(ADP-ribose) is synthesized by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) from beta-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD(t)). It is mainly degraded by poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG). The expanding family of PARP currently consists of PARP(1-3), vPARP, **Tankyrase**(1-2), and more members are being characterized. Similarly, the PARG family awaits more **homologs** to be identified. PARP(1), which is activated by DNA damage, accounts for >95% poly(ADP-ribose) synthesis. Poly(ADP-ribose) has a half-life of <1 min in vivo, due to its immediate degradation by PARG. The PARP(1)/PARG cycle results in depletion of NAD(t) and ATP, which can be prevented by inhibiting PARP, or PARG. After PARP1 was implicated in facilitating DNA repair, pharmaceutical companies began developing PARP inhibitors as potentiators to enhance chemotherapy and radiation therapy in cancers. Recent studies using PARP1 knockout mice and PARP inhibitors validated targeting the poly(ADP-ribose) pathway for ameliorating ischemia injury and abating inflammation. Multiple families of PARP and PARG inhibitors have been identified. A number of these inhibitors have demonstrated efficacy in animal models of cerebral ischemia, traumatic brain injury, Parkinson's disease, myocardial ischemia, retinal ischemia, kidney ischemia, type 1 diabetes, septic shock, hemorrhagic shock, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis and potentiation of chemotherapy. The therapeutic utility of PARP inhibitors is expected to be studied soon in clinical trials.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:937193 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:381185
TITLE: Role for the related poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases **tankyrase** 1 and 2 at human telomeres
AUTHOR(S): Cook, Brandoch D.; Dynek, Jasmin N.; Chang, William; Shostak, Grigoriy; Smith, Susan
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Skirball Institute of Biomolecular Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biology (2002), 22(1), 332-342
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Telomere maintenance is essential for the continuous growth of tumor cells. In most human tumors telomeres are maintained by telomerase, a specialized reverse transcriptase. **Tankyrase** 1, a human telomeric poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP), pos. regulates telomere length through its interaction with TRF1, a telomeric DNA-binding protein. **Tankyrase** 1 ADP-ribosylates TRF1, inhibiting its binding to telomeric DNA. Overexpression of **tankyrase** 1 in the nucleus promotes telomere elongation, suggesting that **tankyrase** 1 regulates access of telomerase to the telomeric complex. The recent identification of a closely related **homolog** of **tankyrase** 1, **tankyrase** 2, opens the possibility for a second PARP at

telomeres. We therefore sought to establish the role of **tankyrase** 1 at telomeres and to det. if **tankyrase** 2 might have a telomeric function. We show that endogenous **tankyrase** 1 is a component of the human telomeric complex. We demonstrate that telomere elongation by **tankyrase** 1 requires the catalytic activity of the PARP domain and does not occur in telomerase-neg. primary human cells. To investigate a potential role for **tankyrase** 2 at telomeres, recombinant **tankyrase** 2 was subjected to an in vitro PARP assay. **Tankyrase** 2 poly(ADP-ribosyl)ated itself and TRF1. Overexpression of **tankyrase** 2 in the nucleus released endogenous TRF1 from telomeres. These findings establish **tankyrase** 2 as a bona fide PARP, with itself and TRF1 as acceptors of ADP-ribosylation, and suggest the possibility of a role for **tankyrase** 2 at telomeres.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:961892 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 618NT
TITLE: The genes pme-1 and pme-2 encode two poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases in Caenorhabditis elegans
AUTHOR: Gagnon S N; Hengartner M O; Desnoyers S (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Laval, Med Res Ctr, Dept Pediat, Laval, PQ, Canada (Reprint); Univ Laval, Fac Med, Laval, PQ, Canada; Univ Zurich, Inst Mol Biol, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Canada; Switzerland
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (15 NOV 2002) Vol. 368, Part 1, pp. 263-271.
Publisher: PORTLAND PRESS, 59 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON W1N 3AJ, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0264-6021.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 38

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases (PARPs) are an expanding, well-conserved family of enzymes found in many metazoan species, including plants. The enzyme catalyses poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation, a post-translational modification that is important in DNA repair and programmed cell death. In the present study, we report the finding of an endogenous source of poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation in total extracts of the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans. Two cDNAs encoding highly similar proteins to human PARP-I (huPARP-1) and huPARP-2 are described, and we propose to name the corresponding enzymes poly(ADP-ribose) metabolism enzyme I (PME-1) and PME-2 respectively. PME-1 (108 kDa) shares 31 % identity with huPARP-1 and has an overall structure similar to other PARP-I subfamily members. It contains sequences having considerable similarity to zinc-finger motifs I and 11, as well as with the catalytic domain of huPARP-1. PME-2 (61 kDa) has structural similarities with the catalytic domain of PARPs in general and shares 24% identity with huPARP-2. Recombinant PME-1 and PME-2 display PARP activity, which may partially account for the similar activity found in the worm. A partial duplication of the pme-1 gene with pseudogene-like features was found in the nematode genome. Messenger RNA for pme-1 are 5'-tagged with splice leader 1, whereas those for pme-2 are tagged with splice leader 2, suggesting an operon-like expression for pme-2. The express ion pattern of pme-1 and pme-2 is also developmentally regulated. Together, these results show that PARP-1 and -2 are conserved in evolution and must have important functions in multicellular organisms. We propose using C. elegans as a model to understand better the functions of these enzymes.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:320081 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:337621
TITLE: Cloning and sequence of **tankyrase** H and uses in screening for modulators of the cell cycle

INVENTOR(S): Luo, Ying; Chan, Eva; Xu, Xiang; Huang, Betty
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001030987	A2	20010503	WO 2000-US41528	20001025
WO 2001030987	A3	20011213		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1238063	A2	20020911	EP 2000-988503	20001025
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003512836	T2	20030408	JP 2001-533970	20001025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-427154 A 19991025
WO 2000-US41528 W 20001025

AB The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides, nucleic acids and related mols. which have an effect on or are related to the cell cycle. Amino acid and encoding nucleotide sequences of a cell cycle protein **tankyrase** H (**tankyrase homolog**) **isoforms** 1 and 2 are provided. Methods of use include use in assays screening for modulators of the cell cycle and use as therapeutics. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide mols. comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention. Further provided by the present invention are methods for identifying novel compns. which mediate cell cycle bioactivity, and the use of such compns. in diagnosis and treatment of disease.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50829 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:111275
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of human **tankyrase** sequence **homolog** (THP) and therapeutic and diagnostic uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Berthelsen, Jens; Toma, Salvatore; Isacchi, Antonella
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001004326	A1	20010118	WO 2000-EP6609	20000703
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

US 6455290 B1 20020924 US 1999-350982 19990709
EP 1194568 A1 20020410 EP 2000-954480 20000703
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2003504067 T2 20030204 JP 2001-509530 20000703
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-350982 A 19990709
WO 2000-EP6609 W 20000703

AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human **tankyrase** sequence **homolog** (THP). In addn., the invention provides expression vectors, host cells and methods for its prodn. The invention also provides methods for the identification of THP agonists/antagonists, useful for the treatment of human diseases, such as human cancer and age related diseases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:712257 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:369685
TITLE: TANK2, a new TRF1-associated poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase, causes rapid induction of cell death upon overexpression
AUTHOR(S): Kaminker, Patrick G.; Kim, Sahn-Ho; Taylor, Rebecca D.; Zebarjadian, Yeganeh; Funk, Walter D.; Morin, Gregg B.; Yaswen, Paul; Campisi, Judith
CORPORATE SOURCE: Life Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2001), 276(38), 35891-35899
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Tankyrase** (TANK1) is a human telomere-assocd. poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) that binds the telomere-binding protein TRF1 and increases telomere length when overexpressed. Here we report characterization of a second human **tankyrase**, **tankyrase** 2 (TANK2), which can also interact with TRF1 but has properties distinct from those of TANK1. TANK2 is encoded by a 66-kilobase pair gene (TNKS2) contg. 28 exons, which express a 6.7-kilobase pair mRNA and a 1166-amino acid protein. The protein shares 85% amino acid identity with TANK1 in the ankyrin repeat, sterile .alpha.-motif, and PARP catalytic domains but has a unique N-terminal domain, which is conserved in the murine TNKS2 gene. TANK2 interacted with TRF1 in yeast and in vitro and localized predominantly to a perinuclear region, similar to the properties of TANK1. In contrast to TANK1, however, TANK2 caused rapid cell death when highly overexpressed. TANK2-induced death featured loss of mitochondrial membrane potential, but not PARP1 cleavage, suggesting that TANK2 kills cells by necrosis. The cell death was prevented by the PARP inhibitor 3-aminobenzamide. In vivo, TANK2 may differ from TANK1 in its intrinsic or regulated PARP activity or its substrate specificity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:742303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:319061
TITLE: Cloning, characterization and therapeutic use of a human **tankyrase** II
INVENTOR(S): Morin, Gregg B.; Funk, Walter D.; Piatyszek, Mieczyslaw A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000061813	A1	20001019	WO 2000-US9558	20000410

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2360318	AA	20001019	CA 2000-2360318	20000410
US 2003032769	A1	20030213	US 2001-972115	20011005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-128577P	P	19990409
US 1999-129123P	P	19990413
WO 2000-US9558	W	20000410

AB A new protein named **tankyrase** II is described in this disclosure. Sequences for the human **tankyrase** II cDNA and the protein translation product are provided. Also provided are species **homologs**, muteins, related nucleic acids, peptides, and drug screening assays. **Tankyrase** II interacts with telomere-assocd. proteins, thereby affecting telomerase activity and potentially telomere length. The materials and techniques provided in this disclosure allow **tankyrase** II activity to be studied in vitro and manipulated inside cells - to the potential benefit of clin. conditions assocd. with a defect in telomerase activity, or the replicative capacity of affected cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:517278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:98639
TITLE: **Isoforms** of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase: potential roles in cell death
AUTHOR(S): Jacobson, Elaine L.; Jacobson, Myron K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences Center for Nutritional Sciences Lucille P. Markey Cancer Center Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA
SOURCE: Cell Death (2000), 323-329. Editor(s): Szabo, Csaba. CRC Press LLC: Boca Raton, Fla.
CODEN: 69AEOT
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with 26 refs., is presented regarding the possible roles of **isoforms** of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) in cell death. Topics discussed include PARP-1, **tankyrase**, PARP-2, and vault-PARP.